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The Great Shadow

By A. CONAN DOYLE

Author of "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"

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"SILLY BOY."

Synopsis.—Writing long after the events described, Jack Calder, Scot farmer of West Inch, relates his childhood, the fear of invasion by Napoleon, at that time complete master of Europe, had gripped the British nation. Following a false alarm that the French had landed, Jim Horscroft, the doctor's son, a youth of fifteen, quarreled with his father over joining the army and from that incident a lifelong friendship begins between the boys. They go together to school at Berwick, where Jim is cook boy from the first. After two years Jim goes to Edinburgh to study medicine. Jack stays five years more, then to Berwick, becoming cook boy in his turn. A visit from Cousin Edie of Eyemouth to West Inch gives no hint of the secret she is to play in the lives of the two friends. When Jack is eighteen Edie comes to live at West Inch and Jack falls in love at first sight with his attractive cousin. She is an "automatic" cousin of seventeen. They watch from the cliffs the victory of an English merchantman over two French privateers.

"YOU are very quite your rude, old, impudent self," said she, patting her hair with her two hands. "You have tossed me, Jack. I had no idea that you would be so forward."

"But all my fear of her was gone, and a love tenfold hotter than ever was boiling in my veins. I took her up again and kissed her, as if it were my right."

"You are my very own now," I cried. "I shall not go to Berwick, but I'll stay and marry you."

But she laughed when I spoke of marriage. "Silly boy! Silly boy!" said she, with her forefingers up, and then when I tried to lay hands on her again she gave a little dainty courtesy and was off into the house.

CHAPTER IV.

The Choosing of Jim.

And then there came ten weeks which were like a dream, and are so now to look back upon. I would weary you were I to tell you what passed between us, but oh! how earnest and fateful and all-important it was at the time. Her waywardness, her ever-varying moods, now bright, now dark like a meadow under drifting clouds, her causeless angers, her sudden repentances, each in turn filling me with joy or sorrow—these were my life, and all the rest was but emptiness. But ever deep down beneath all my other feelings was a vague disquiet—fear that I was like the man who set forth to lay hands upon the rainbow, and that the real Edie Calder, however near she might seem, was in truth forever beyond my reach.

It was after Christmas, but the winter had been mild, with just frost enough to make it safe walking over the peat bogs. One fresh morning Edie had been out early, and she came back to breakfast with a fleck of color on her cheeks.

"Has your friend, the doctor's son come home, Jack?" says she.

"I heard that he was expected."

"Ah, then it must have been him that I met on the moor."

"What? You met Jim Horscroft?"

"I am sure it must be he. A splendid-looking man, a hero, with curly black hair, a short, straight nose, and gray eyes. He was dressed in gray, and he has a grand, deep, strong voice."

"Ho, ho, you spoke to him?" said I.

She colored a little, as if she had said more than she meant. "I was going where the ground was a little soft, and he warned me of it," she said.

"Ah, it must have been dear old Jim," said I. "Why, heart alive! here is the very man himself!" I had seen him through the kitchen window, and now I rushed out with my half-eaten bannock in my hand to greet him. He ran forward, too, with his great hand out and his eye shining.

"Ah, Jock!" he cried, "it's good to see you again. There are no friends like the old ones." Then suddenly he stuck in his speech and stared, with his mouth open, over my shoulder. I turned, and there was Edie, with such a short of breath, among the whins upon the top. Looking down the long slope of the farther side, I saw Cousin Edie as I had expected, and I saw Jim Horscroft walking by her side.

"See here, Jock, this woman is fooling us both."

It was my father who came home in the evening with his mouth full of poor Jim. He had been deadly drunk since midday, had been down to Westhouse Links to fight the gypsy champion, and it was not certain that the man would live through the night. My father had met Jim on the highroad, dour as a thunder cloud, and with an insult in his eye for every man that passed him. "Gild sakes!" said the old man. "He'll make a fine practice for himself if it breaks bones will it do?" Cousin Edie laughed at all this, and I laughed because she did, but I was not so sure that it was funny.

But all my fear of her was gone, and a love tenfold hotter than ever was boiling in my veins. I took her up again and kissed her, as if it were my right.

"You are my very own now," I cried. "I shall not go to Berwick, but I'll stay and marry you."

But she laughed when I spoke of marriage. "Silly boy! Silly boy!" said she, with her forefingers up, and then when I tried to lay hands on her again she gave a little dainty courtesy and was off into the house.

CHAPTER III—Continued.

—3—

But not an inch of canvas did she lower, floundering on in her stolid fashion, while a little black ball ran up her peak and the rare old flag streamed suddenly out from the halberd. Then again came the rap-rap of her little guns and the boom-boom of the big caronades in the bows of the lugger. An instant later the three ships met, and the merchantman staggered on like a stag with two wolves hanging to its haunches. For a stricken hour the hell-cloud moved slowly across the face of the water, and still, with our hearts in our mouths, we watched the flap of the flag, straining to see if it were yet there. And then suddenly the ship, as proud and black and high as ever, shot on upon her way, and as the smoke cleared we saw one of the luggers scuttling like a broken-winged duck upon the water, and the other working hard to get the crew from her before she sank.

For all that hour I had lived for nothing but the fight. My cap had been whisked away by the wind, but I had never given it a thought. Now, with my heart full, I turned upon Cousin Edie, and the sight of her took me back six years. There was the vacant, staring eye and the parted lips, just as I had seen them in her girlhood, and her little hands were clenched until the knuckles gleamed like ivory.

"Ah, that captain!" she said, talking to the heath and the whin bushes. "There is a man—so strong, so resolute! I would give a year of my life to meet such a man. But that is what living in the country means. One never sees anybody but just those who are fit for nothing better."

I do not know that she meant to hurt me, though she was never very backward at that; but, whatever her intention, her words seemed to strike straight upon a naked nerve.

"Very well, Cousin Edie," I said, trying to speak calmly. "That puts the cap on it. I'll take the bounty in Berwick tonight."

"Oh, you'd look so handsome in a red coat, Jack, and it improves you vastly when you are in a temper. I wish your eyes would always flash like that, for it looks so nice and manly."

"But I am sure that you are joking about the soldering."

"I'll let you see if I'm joking." Then and there I set off running over the moor, until I burst into the kitchen where my father and mother were sitting on either side of the inge.

"Mother," I cried, "I'm off for a soldier."

"Had I said that I was off for a burglar they could not have looked worse over it, for in those days among the decent, canny country folks it was mostly the black sheep that were herded by the sergeant. But, my word, those same black sheep did their country some rare service, too! My mother put up her mittens to her eyes, and my father looked as black as a peat bolt.

"Hoots, Jock, you're daft," says he.

"Daft or no, I'm going."

"Then you'll have no blessing from me."

"Then I'll go without."

At this my mother gave a shriek and threw her arms about my neck. I saw her hand, all hard and worn and knobby with the work that she had done for my upbringing, and it pleaded with me as words could not have done. My heart was soft for her, but my will was as hard as a flint edge. I put her back in her chair with a kiss, and then ran to my room to pack my bundle. It was already growing dark, and I had a long walk before me; so I thrust a few things together and hastened out. As I came through the side door someone touched my shoulder, and there was Edie in the gloaming.

"Silly boy!" said she. "You are not really going? I don't want you to go, Jack."

"You said that the folk in the country were fit for nothing better. You always speak like that. You think no more of me than of those doves in the cote. You think I'm nobody at all. I'll show you different!" All my troubles came out in hot little spurts of speech. She colored up as I spoke and looked at me in her queer, half-mocking, half-petting fashion.

"Oh, I think so little of you as that," said she. "And that is the reason why you are going away. Well, then, Jack, will you stay if I am—if I am to you?"

We were face to face and close together, and in an instant the thing was done. My arms were round her, and I was kissing her, and kissing her, on her mouth, her

IMPROVED UNION INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 1

DAVID BRINGS THE ARK TO JE
RUSALEM.

LESSON TEXT—II Sam. 6:1-19; Ps. 24

1-3. GOLDEN TEXT—Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise.—Ps. 100:4.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Ex. 25:10-

11. LEV. 14:1-52; Heb. 9:2-10.

PRINCIPAL TOPIC—Thanking God.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Ark of God brought to Jerusalem.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What the Ark Meant to Israel.

YOUNG PEOPLES AND ADULT TOPIC—Making Religion Central.

The ark was a symbol of the presence of God in Israel. It represented God's throne, the place from which he communicated his will to the people through the priest (Ex. 25:22; Psalms 80:1).

1. David's Unsuccessful Attempt to Bring Up the Ark (vv. 1-5).

This is an example of a wrong way of doing a right thing. That the ark of the Lord of Hosts, the symbol of God's presence, should be brought to the very center of the nation's life was a decision worthy of all praise. It surely met God's approval. David gathered together the representative men of the nation in order that the movement might be a national one. That David was sincere in this measure cannot be doubted, but he was hasty and inconsiderate. God had expressly decreed that the Kohathites should bear the ark upon their shoulders (Num. 4:14; 7:9; 18:3). For them to place it even upon a new cart was a positive violation of God's commandment. Though David was sincere, his sincerity did not atone for disobedience to God's Word. The dictum that it matters little what you do, just so you are honest and sincere, is one of the Devil's blackest lies. It mattered much in this case, and always does. David cannot be excused on the ground of ignorance, because he had the opportunity to know. God cannot be blamed for man's ignorance when he has given him the law and the ability to understand it.

II. God Vindicates His Law and Honors (vv. 6-9).

The people were very joyful as they moved on toward Jerusalem with the ark, but suddenly there was a stop to their jubilant voices and music. At a some place in the road the oxen stumbled and Uzzah, anxious for the precious freight on his cart, reached forth his hand to steady it. This resulted in his being struck with death. Ignorance does not make a man immune from the death which is in the touch of the heavily charged electric wire; neither does it in the case of the violation of God's laws. Even those who were designated by the Lord to carry the ark were not allowed to touch it with their hands. Since the ark was God's dwelling place among men, they needed to know that he was holy. God's judgment was severe, but not more so than they deserved. This awful visitation of just judgment struck terror to David. Well it might, for he was in the path of disobedience. The Lord's presence has no terror for those who obey his word.

III. The Ark of God in the House of Obed-Edom (vv. 10-12).

The presence of Jehovah always brings blessings. The homes where God is welcomed are always blessed. Obed-Edom was not better personally than Uzzah and David, but he openly received the Lord and properly related himself to him. What had been death and dread to others was life and blessing to him.

The blessings which came to the house of Obed-Edom may represent the blessings which come to our homes if we make them dwelling places of the Almighty.

IV. The Ark Brought to Jerusalem With Great Joy (vv. 13-19).

1. Sacrifices offered after going six paces (v. 13). David made the start and when convinced of God's approval he made offerings. These were both burnt and peace offerings, typifying the self-dedication of the offerers and their thanksgiving (I Chron. 16:1).

2. David's great joy (vv. 14, 15). The people joined him with great shouting and with the sound of the trumpet.

3. Michal's criticism (v. 16). Even though David went to express in his expression of joy, it was wrong in her to criticize, for God seems to have sanctioned David's rebuke of her (v. 23).

4. The grand celebration (vv. 17-19). As a token of his gratitude to God, David generously treated the people.

5. The King of glory, the Lord Jesus Christ coming (Psalms 24:7-10).

This was not the psalm composed by David for the occasion of bringing up the ark; that was Psalm 105 (see I Chron. 16). It is strange that such a suggestion should have been made. The Twenty-fourth Psalm pictures Christ as the coming and triumphant King. At that time the gates shall open to him and the King of glory shall come in.

The Crux.

If there is one thing which the New Testament insists upon more than another, it is that religion without morality is nothing—that the one test to which, after all, every man must submit is, what sort of character has he and how has he behaved—is he pure or foul?

All high-flown pretension, all fervid emotion has at last to face the question which little children ask: "Was he a good man?"—Alexander MacLaren.

Peace of God in Our Hearts.

We need the peace of God in our hearts just as ready for the doing well of the little things of our secular life as for the doing of the greatest duties

The Kitchen Cabinet

For each soul has one inner room
Where all alone it seeks the grace,
To sit with the shadowed woe,
The hardest quiet to face;
To lift the duty that it fears,
To love, to trust, through every doom;
And not the nearest, dearest heart
Goes with it to that inner room.
—Anonymous.

FOODS FOR HOT WEATHER.

When preparing the breakfast coffee on a hot morning, add enough to make two or three extra cupsfuls, which may be served for dinner at night, or for a cool drink at noon. There are so many kinds of cool drinks, from iced tea, coffee and cocoa, to all the fruit juices which one may put up at home, or purchase in the market.

To make iced coffee, take the beverage of the usual strength served when hot, add ice and sugar and cream as desired for each glass.

A chicken sandwich with a dish of head lettuce with a French dressing, or a more elaborate Thousand Isle dressing, makes a meal with a glass of chilled milk or iced tea, which is sufficiently satisfying for the most exacting appetite.

Lemon Sirup.—Grate the rind of one lemon, add the juice of six, with four cupfuls of sugar and two cupfuls of water. Boil all together for ten minutes; cool and put into a bottle in the ice chest. When serving, pour a little of the sirup into a glass, add chilled ice and fill the glass with cold water. This is such an easy way to have lemonade always ready to serve.

Gelatin Pie.—Bake a flaky crust on the bottom of a pie plate and, when cool, stir in a pint of any flavored gelatin, beaten until foamy and thick. Cover with whipped cream and serve in the usual way. Let stand on ice to become firm and ice-cold before serving.

Velvet Sherbet.—Take the juice of three lemons, two cupfuls of sugar, a quart of rich milk and the grated rind of one lemon. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then freeze as usual. This makes a most delicious frozen dish.

Tomato Salad.—Arrange one thick slice of tomato for each cover on heart leaves of lettuce. Over the tomato heap very finely minced celery, cucumber and onion which has been mixed with a French dressing to marinate. Top the salad with a small spoonful of mayonnaise and serve at once.

Labor is man's great function. He is nothing, he can be nothing, he can achieve nothing, he can fulfill nothing, without working.—O. Dewey.

DISHES FOR OCCASIONS.

When making cake for company try the following:

White Cake.—Take one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of milk, the whites of four eggs, and two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder sifted in one-half cupful of flour. Cream the sugar and butter and add one and one-half cupfuls of flour alternately with the milk, beating and mixing until smooth, then add the half cupful of flour sifted with the baking powder. Fold in the stiffly beaten white the last thing. Bake in a loaf.

Pineapple Pie.—Prepare a rich pastry and line a pie plate. Fill with the following: One cupful of shredded pineapple, one tablespoonful of butter, the yolks of two eggs, one cupful of powdered sugar. Beat the sugar and butter to a cream, add the beaten yolks and the pineapple. Cover with a meringue prepared from the whites, or they may be added before baking and the pie served with whipped cream.

Imperial Muffins.—Add one-fourth of a cupful of sugar to one cupful of scalded milk. When lukewarm add one-third of a yeast cake dissolved in one-fourth of a cupful of lukewarm water. Add one-half teaspoonful of salt and one and one-fourth cupfuls of flour. Cover and let rise over night. In the morning fill the buttered muffin rings two-thirds full. Let rise until the rings are full then bake thirty minutes in a hot oven.

Maple Parfait.—Beat four eggs slightly and pour on slowly one cupful of hot maple syrup. Cook until the mixture thickens then remove from the heat at once. Cool and add one pint of cream beaten until stiff. Put in a mold, and pack in ice and salt. Let stand three to four hours.

Mint Sangaree.—Crush three sprays of mint with a lump of sugar. Put into a glass half full of cracked ice. Add four tablespoonsfuls of grape juice and fill the glass to the brim with charged water. Shake thoroughly and strain into another glass. Serve garnished with a sprig of mint.

ODD WEDDING ARRANGEMENTS.

A young professor of physical culture married a beautiful and athletic pupil of his in the suburbs of Paris. The couple appeared before the mayor in tennis costume, and after the ceremony the wedding party sat down to breakfast on the banks of the Seine. Hardly was the coffee finished than, on a given signal, the whole party retired and reappeared in bathing costume. Later the couple started on a bicycle tour for a honeymoon.

Compete With Pyramids.

The only competition of the pyramids, says the Automobile Blue Book, is the famous painted rocks near Maricopa, Cal. These rocks are what remain of the magnificent old Sun Worship temple where thousands of Indians gathered each year. The rocks were discovered by early Spanish explorers in the seventeenth century, and it is believed that the group was nine or eleven dozen centuries old when the American Indians first saw it.

Leave to me the numbing
Of my little hive:
Glad to earn a living
Glad to be alive!
—Lucy Larcom.

QUICK SOUPS.

There are many occasions when a quick soup is a great convenience. A stock pot is helpful but not necessary and for a small family not practical. A good soup stock can be made of beef extract and vegetables of which the following is good:

Slice a large onion into a deep granite dish, add a slice of turnip cut fine, a large carrot sliced, three stalks of celery, including the tops, three dozen peppercorns, six cloves, a stick of cinnamon, three bay-leaves, the same of parsley, sage, thyme and summer savory. Fill the pan with cold water, bring to the boiling point and simmer slowly until the vegetables are well cooked—about one and one-half hours. Strain through a coarse muslin and measure the liquor. For each quart add one teaspoonful of beef extract. Dissolve the extract in a little of the soup stock and add to the rest. Boil once more and serve. From this stock aspic jelly may be prepared by using gelatin.

For corn soup add one cupful of cooked corn that has been pressed through a sieve to six cupfuls of the stock.

Carrot soup may be prepared in the same way, using one cupful of minced carrots put through a sieve after cooking. Beans, peas, cabbage, onion or any vegetable may be used in the same proportion.

Split Pea Soup.—Soak one cupful of split peas over night and boil until tender, then drain. Add a sliced carrot, a sliced onion, and half a turnip. Brown the vegetables in a little butter, cover with beef stock, boil up, rub through a sieve and reheat. A ham bone or a little piece of salt pork may be cooked with the soup.

Peach Soup.—Peel, stone and cut fine a quart of peaches. Break three or four of the stones, pound the kernels fine and add to the peaches, with sugar to taste. Cover with orange juice and one teaspoonful of almond extract; let stand one hour, then put on ice and serve very cold in sherbet cups, with cracked ice.

PEACH SOUP.—Tell you the future can hold no terror.
For any and soul while the stars revolve,
If he will stand firm on the grave of his errors,
And instead of regretting, resolve,
—E. W. Wilcox.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

Of course there is nothing nicer in a corn dish than corn cooked on the cob and eaten from it with a bit of butter and a dash of salt; but for variety corn may be served in many substantial dishes, furnishing a main dish for the meal.

Squaw Dish.—Sometimes when you cannot think of what to eat, cut the corn from half a dozen ears, put into a frying pan two tablespoonsfuls of bacon fat and when hot turn in the corn. Stir and cook, adding salt and pepper, adding more bacon fat if needed. Canned corn is very good served in this manner.

Raspberry and Currant Soup.—Bring to the boiling point two cupfuls each of raspberry and currant juice, sweeten to taste, thicken with three teaspoonsfuls of arrow root, smoothed in a little cold water. Add one tablespoonful of lemon juice and serve.

Ginger Punch.—Take a half-pound of Canton ginger, chop, add three tablespoonsfuls of syrup. Cook together and cool one quart of water and one cupful of sugar 15 minutes with the ginger added; cool, strain, add one-half cupful each of orange juice and lemon juice and one quart of ginger ale. Chill and serve.

Lemon Soup.—Add the juice and grated peel of a lemon to four cupfuls of water. Bring to the boiling point and thicken with three teaspoonsfuls of arrow root mixed in a little cold water. Cook until smooth, cool and serve with cracked ice and bits of candied ginger in each glass.

Date Crumble.—Take two eggs well beaten, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, one cupful each of chopped dates and walnut meats. Mix all together and spread on two greased pie tins. Bake in a slow oven three-quarters of an hour. Crumble and serve in tall glasses topped with whipped cream, or milk with whipped cream and serve.

Nellie Maxwell

THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

The scale employed by a thermometer is indicated by one of the initial letters, F, C, R., or by the name, Fahrenheit, Centigrade, Reaumur. The degrees of one thermometric scale are readily converted into those of another. Following is their relationship: 180 degrees F. equals 100 degrees C., equals 80 degrees R. Therefore 1 degree F. equals five-ninths of a degree C., equals four-ninths of a degree R.

Wonderful Scales.

What is claimed to be the smallest balance of precision used for important work is that of the United States Bureau of Standards, a little more than a foot tall in its glass case. It takes loads up to two grams, and is accurate to one-thousandth of a milligram, or about .000,016 of a grain. It will weigh the ink of a signature. The case is dust-proof, and to avoid influence of the weigner's body heat the weights on the scale may be manipulated by a long rod from another room.

ACCESSORIES LEND CHARM TO DRESS



STRONG FOR HIPS

Midsummer Fashion Makers Cite Styles Now in Favor.

Toweling, Crash, Awning, Hammock Material and Denims Are Now Fashioned Into Dresses.

Gotham midsummer fashion makers declare for hips, says a New York fashion writer. Manufacturers and retailers both say that the hips are now in popular favor all because Paris got angry about that paradise finned hat that was thrown into the boudoir of France's lady of the land and just as promptly bounced out again, while the Parisian milliners handed over the fourteen points that made it a hat thrown into the big ring of international fashion squabbling. They say that Rue was angry once too often and that American women will not buy the toothpick or chemise dresses that Paris launched for the new season.

Whatever the cause may be, hips are hips, as Fifth avenue windows all too well display. 'Tis the fashion season of the bountiful, the billowy, the exaggerated, the puffed and pouched. Naturally, this craze for a distended skirt has launched carloads of coarse stiff fabrics upon the cloth market. Bath-room toweling, crash, awning, hammock material and denims are in full bloom as fashioned into dresses of every type.

Although many of the midsummer gowns use natural colored toweling, there is a tendency to dip these sturdy fabrics into dyes of every hue and embellish them with weird, conventional, intricate patterns. Regular upholsterer's cretonne in color combinations that fight or purr are frequent, and even old paisley shawls are found made up into new bustled dresses.

A leading house shows a street dress fashioned of heavy dull blue and rose cretonne. Although an occasional rose can be defined in the maze of intricate patterning, the general effect is like a dark-liveried cotton foulard. The material is inset with a panel of sheer white organdie upon which are scattered girlie bows of French blue metallic ribbon and pale pink rosebuds. A bustle distends the skirt through the hips, while the bodice is snugly Alsatian-laced. Of pouch pockets there is no end on

CREPE DE CHINE IN WHITE

A Virginia Case

Zachie Rexrod, tanner, 661 N. Main St., Harrisonburg, Va., says: "I am a man you see, and my kidneys began to trouble me. My back became weak and began to ache. The 11 o'clock secretions were highly colored and burning and I had to get up often at night to pass them. That was told to me by Dr. Doan's Kidney Pills and they cure me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60¢ a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
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Marlbrook Lime Co., Roanoke, Va.
Natural Lime-Marl Co., Roanoke, Va.
Works, Charles Town, W. Va.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The Antiseptic Powder to Soak into Your Shoes

And sprinkle in the Foot-Bath. It takes the sting out of Corns, Bunions, Blisters and Callouses and gives rest and comfort to hot, tired, aching, swollen feet.

More than 1,500,000 pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war.

Allen's Foot-Ease is the wonder for the feet, freshening them from the shoe, freshening a de-

the summer's skirts. Most of them so distend that they add several feet to the hip circumference. Over panniers or hips drapes are wired so that there is no danger they will fall into soft lines.

Of pouch pockets there is no end on

PARIS HAIR DRESSING STYLE



This is one of the latest in Parisian coiffures; it is enhanced through the use of a wreath of silk roses.

Black With White on Hats

Combination Is Great Favorite and Always Affords Bit of Smartness That Is Desired.

Women never tire of black and white. In summer hats this combination is a great favorite. The all-white hat is rather dead looking, and while a white hat with colored trimming may be very pretty there is a likelihood of its appearing somewhat insipid unless created by an artist. A touch of black on a white hat always brings a bit of smartness.

White organdie hats, much like the old-fashioned lingerie hat that women affected for many summers because it brought eternal youth, are trimmed with puffy flowers of organdie. Then they are swathed with black tulle.

Equally effective are hats of pale yellow organdie veiled with brown net. Taffeta flowers—big puffy ones of dark colors—are sometimes applied to drooping mushroom shapes of white organdie with long, loose stitches of black and a wispy transparent scarf.

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Equally effective are hats of pale yellow organdie veiled with brown net. Taffeta flowers—big puffy ones of dark colors—are sometimes applied to drooping mushroom shapes of white organdie with long, loose stitches of black and a wispy transparent scarf.

Women never tire of black and white. In summer hats this combination is a great favorite. The all-white hat is rather dead looking, and while a white hat with colored trimming may be very pretty there is a likelihood of its appearing somewhat insipid unless created by an artist. A touch of black on a white hat always brings a bit of smartness.

White organdie hats, much like the old-fashioned lingerie hat that women affected for many summers because it brought eternal youth, are trimmed with puffy flowers of organdie. Then they are swathed with black tulle.

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ESTATE OF SAMUEL EMLIN MASSEY, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Samuel Emlin Massey, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Albert L. Massey, on the Fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1920, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the Fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1921, or abide by the law in this behalf.

ALBERT L. MASSEY,
Administrator.

Address
605 W. 20th St.
Wilmington, Delaware.

TOWNSEND

Miss Lillian West is visiting friends in Newark.

Miss Rebecca Bramble is attending campmeeting at Denton.

Clifton Clark and Miss Helen Reynolds spent Sunday in Wilmington.

Levi Latton spent Sunday with his brother Frank Latton in Wilmington.

Miss Anna Jones left town Tuesday for several days stay at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Margaret Ginn is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Craig from Tacons, Pa.

Mrs. Edgar Reynolds visited Mrs. Eugenia Savin, near Hares Corner, recently.

Mrs. Bert Donovan and daughter Pauline are visiting her sister in Houston.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Watts visited their parents at Kirkwood, over the weekend.

Miss Thelma Jones is spending this week with her aunt, Mrs. Mary Palmer in Wilmington.

Miss Elsie Dennis, of Newark, Md., has returned home from a visit to Mrs. James A. Hart, Jr.

Miss Helen Reynolds spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. Clayton Johnson, near Galena.

Mrs. Jennie Staats, and Harry Hart family, of Philadelphia, are visiting relatives in town this week.

Mrs. Lucy Jones and daughters Pauline and Joanna are guests of Leroy Lockerman and family at Delmar.

Mrs. John Townsend and granddaughter, Dorothy Beardley, are visiting Wilmington and Philadelphia relatives.

D. P. Hutchinson entertained on Sunday Mrs. Frank Hutchinson, of Detroit, Mich., Mr. and Mrs. Rose and Mrs. Thomas Welch, of Wilmington.

Master Edward Hart, Jr., entertained the young students from Middletown at a porch dance Saturday evening at his home on Gray street.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hart, Miss Corinne Cutten and Mr. Layman, of Wilmington, were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Reynolds recently.

Rev. G. P. Jones, President of the newly organized Ushears Union, chartered 25 of its members on an outing to Betterton, Md., on Wednesday, July 28th. The trip was made by automobile, the weather was perfect and all spent an enjoyable day.

ODESSA

Mrs. Hartley Thornton has been visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Mr. Ammon Heller, of Wilmington, has been visiting relatives in town.

Mr. George Harrison, of New York, visited relatives in town last week.

Miss Blanche Wiest spent the weekend with friends at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Daniel Gremminger, of Chester, Pa., visited relatives in town last week.

Mrs. B. Hazel, of Chester, Pa., visited Mrs. N. J. Hoffecker part of last week.

Mr. Columbus Watkins, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with relatives in town.

Miss Elsie Godwin, of Wilmington, visited her cousin, Mrs. Joseph Heller, this week.

Mr. John Stidham, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Catherine Stidham.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Cook and son, of Wilmington, were guests of Mrs. G. L. Townsend last week.

Misses Audra, Macey and Alice Clothier, of Wilmington, were guests of Mrs. A. Lee Orrell over Sunday.

Mrs. Edward Herrick and children, of Wilmington, were guests of Miss Lucy Appleton last week. Mr. Herrick spent Sunday here.

Miss Frances Williams has returned to her home, near Odessa, after having been confined in a Philadelphia hospital for some months with a broken limb.

Mrs. Mollie McKinley, of Philadelphia; Miss Lou Skellenger and Mr. and Mrs. William Skellenger and children, of Wilmington, were guests of Mrs. Lou Eccles on Sunday last.

Miss Loretta Buckson entertained the following guests part of last week, Mrs. R. Brown, of Port Penn; Mr. and Mrs. H. Nicoll, Miss Florence Nicoll and Mrs. Rose Ward, of Boston, Mass.

FOR "SUMMER COMPLAINTS"

Fortunately for babies and small children this summer has been exceptionally cool, and the perils of those dangerous diseases to which children are especially liable, the so-called "summer complaints," have been much lessened. But hot, muggy days will follow, and parents of little ones should watch with the greatest care all stomach or bowel troubles which are the chief cause of the high infant mortality.

The "summer peak" of infant deaths is just beginning. The U. S. Children's Bureau have been conducting a series of studies in six industrial cities and report that in Manchester, N. H., 8.3 per cent. of all infants born alive died from the gastro-intestinal diseases, especially in the month of August.

Fermentation, chiefly in the intestines, is the cause of these deadly, bowel troubles of second year babies and small children. This fermentation produces certain highly poisonous compounds called toxins which quickly cause great weakness and emaciation followed often by death.

Fortunately, thanks to the great discovery by Metchnikoff, a wonderful remedy has been found for these extremely dangerous "summer complaints" of children. That remedy is the substitution of a harmless lactic acid fermentation for the deadly, poisonous fermentation.

Messrs. Hynson, Westcott and Dunning manufacturing pharmaceutical chemists, of Baltimore, make the best of these lactic acid preparations. Their "Bulgaria Tablets," made from the lactic acid of Bulgarian sour milk, which has been found to be the strongest, act like magic with children suffering from those bowel complaints. The doctors in Philadelphia and other cities are loud in praises of their prompt and truly wonderful effects, that in a few days bring a dying child back to complete health. A trial of these tablets by anyone, child or adult, suffering from intestinal complaints, will soon convince the user of the marvelous efficacy of the "Bulgaria Tablets."

WANTED—Young lady clerk for Candy and Ice Cream Parlor. Apply to B. G. SMITH, Middletown, Del.

What to do When Bilious
Eat no meats and lightly of other foods. Take three of Chamberlain's Tablets to cleanse out your stomach and tone up your liver. Do this and within a day or two you should be feeling fine.

TRAFFIC RULES IN BRIEF

On and after Monday, July 12, 1920 the following Rules will be enforced to the letter.

Keep to the right.

Pass overtaken vehicles on the left.

Turn into a street to the right around the right hand curb.

Turn into a street on the left around center of intersection.

Do not stop on left side of street.

Give warning before slowing, stopping, backing, starting or turning.

Muffler cut-outs must be kept closed.

Do not leave motor car unoccupied with engine running.

Speed 15 miles per hour and must be obeyed.

State laws, regulating lights, will be enforced.

Ignorance of these rules shall be considered no excuse for disregarding them.

Any person or persons violating any of the foregoing rules and regulations, shall, upon conviction thereof before the ALDERMAN or JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, be subject to a fine of not less than Five Dollars nor more than Ten Dollars and costs for each offense.

By order of the

COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN
WALTER S. LETHERBURY, Pres.
WILLIAM N. DONOVAN, Sec.

CALL FOR REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

A State Convention of the Republican Party of the State of Delaware will be held at Dover, Delaware, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. 1920, for the purpose of nominating candidates for election to the United States; a candidate for the office of Representative from the State of Delaware in the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States; a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, a candidate for the office of Attorney-General, a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, a candidate for the office of Auditor of Accounts; and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The convention shall consist of one hundred and sixty (160) delegates apportioned among the several convention districts as follows:

Forty (40) Delegates from the First Convention District—City of Wilmington.

Thirty-eight (38) Delegates from the Second Convention District—Rural New Castle County.

Forty (40) Delegates from the Third Convention District—Kent County.

Forty-two (42) Delegates from the Fourth Convention District—Sussex County.

The said delegates shall be apportioned among the several wards in the City of Wilmington and the election districts in Rural New Castle County in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of the New Castle County Republican Committee, and in Kent and Sussex Counties the said delegates shall be apportioned in the same manner as was done in the election of delegates from the said counties to the last State Convention. There shall also be an alternate for each delegate accredited to the several convention districts, who shall serve in the absence of the said delegate.

The election of the said delegates and alternates shall be as follows: In the First and Second Convention Districts the delegates, with their alternates, shall be chosen on Saturday, August 21, 1920, in accordance with the rules of the Kent County Republican Committee.

In the First and Second Convention Districts the election officers for the several primary districts, shall designate the place of holding the said election and shall have authority in all other matters necessary for the purpose of holding the election.

In the Third Convention District the delegates, with their alternates, shall be chosen on Saturday, August 21, 1920, in accordance with the rules of the Sussex County Republican Committee.

The County Executive Committee, First and Second Convention Districts, shall name the election officers for the several primary districts, shall designate the place of holding the said election and shall have authority in all other matters necessary for the purpose of holding the election.

The election of the said delegates and alternates shall be as follows: In the First and Second Convention Districts the delegates, with their alternates, shall be chosen on Saturday, August 21, 1920, in accordance with the rules of the Kent County Republican Committee.

The County Executive Committee, First and Second Convention Districts, shall name the election officers for the several primary districts, shall designate the place of holding the said election and shall have authority in all other matters necessary for the purpose of holding the election.

In the Fourth Convention District the delegates, with their alternates, shall be chosen on Saturday, August 21, 1920, in accordance with the rules of the Sussex County Republican Committee.

The County Executive Committee, First and Second Convention Districts, shall name the election officers for the several primary districts, shall designate the place of holding the said election and shall have authority in all other matters necessary for the purpose of holding the election.

Upon closing the polls the election officers shall publicly count the votes cast and make a certificate of the result of the election in their primary district in duplicate. In the primary districts outside the City of Wilmington one of the aforesaid certificates shall be delivered or forthwith mailed by the inspector to the delegate or delegates elected and the other certificate forthwith mailed to the Secretary of the Republican State Committee at Dover, Delaware. In the primary districts within the City of Wilmington one of the aforesaid certificates shall be delivered or forthwith mailed by the inspector to the delegate or delegates elected and the other certificate forthwith mailed to the Secretary of the Republican State Committee at Dover, Delaware.

CHARLES WARNER,
Chairman Republican State Committee.
Attest:

CHARLES H. GRANTLAND,
Secretary Republican State Committee.

Dated this twenty-fourth day of July, 1920.

W. W. ALLEN

PHONE 134.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

STATIONERY • TOILET ARTICLES

PHONE 29 CULVERS DRUG STORE

HIGH GRADE CANDIES CIGARS

PREScriptions ACCURATELY FILLED

When a Prescription is brought to us

We realize the tremendous responsibility involved. This is why only the Purest Drugs and Most Expert Care are employed in our Prescription Department.

Your Safety is Assured in Prescriptions filled here

It is our chief care.

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